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encomiendas, for example, is beside the point when treating of Spanish Texas or Spanish Alta California. In other words, a correct knowledge of actual administration in the frontier provinces in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries cannot be gained from general ordinances of the sixteenth century. The investigation must go deeper. A discussion of the administration of the northern provinces which makes no mention of the *Provincias Internas* or of the Marine Department of San Blas is manifestly inadequate.

The author has made extensive use of several of the larger collections of sources, but we miss with surprise citations of the *Documentos para la Historia de México* (Mexico, 1853-1857), the "*Memorias para la Historia de Nueva España*", or the more special collections such as Garcia's *Dos Antiguas Relaciones de la Florida*, and Portillo's *Apuntes para la Historia Antigua de Coahuila y Texas*. Independence is praiseworthy, but the desire to be independent does not justify ignoring the work of specialists in the field. A wider use of monographs and a less confident reliance upon French sources, principally those contained in Margry, would have saved the author many errors of detail.

The weakness of the book on this score can be illustrated by the treatment of the single province of Texas, in which we miss references to the works of de León, Espinosa, Arricivita, Yoakum, Portillo, and Garrison, and numerous indispensable papers published in the *Texas Quarterly*. The author implies that de León's expedition of 1689 was the first instead of the fourth by land in search of the French (p. 124); de León did not have four or five hundred men, but eighty or one hundred, on that expedition (p. 124); the second mission on the Neches was not founded by the Terán expedition, but in 1690 (p. 125); there is little ground for the statement that the Asinais Indians hated the Spaniards in 1719 (p. 146)—as a matter of fact they begged the missionaries to remain with them; Los Adaes (not Adai) was seven leagues, not seven miles, from the Red River (p. 147); it was established for the first time, not re-established, in 1721 (p. 147); San Antonio was not founded in 1692, but in 1718 (p. 148); Espíritu Santo Bay was occupied from San Antonio, not Los Adaes, as a base (p. 147); the statement on page 148 concerning the number of presidios in Texas is not clear, but if we understand its meaning it is incorrect; it is very erroneous to state that Texas took no active part in the Mexican War of Independence (p. 244).

In short, the book is a very useful and meritorious general sketch, but is marred by numerous shortcomings of detail and insight which would have been corrected by a more specialized knowledge of the field.

HERBERT E. BOLTON.

The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware: their History and Relation to the Indians, Dutch and English, 1638-1664. With an Account of the South, the New Sweden, and the American

Companies, and the Efforts of Sweden to regain the Colony. In two volumes. By AMANDUS JOHNSON, Ph.D., Instructor at the University of Pennsylvania. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania. 1911. Pp. xx, 1-466; xii, 467-879.)

MODERN studies of New Sweden begin with the publication of Odhner's *Kolonien Nya Sveriges Grundläggning* in 1876 and of Sprinchorn's *Kolonien Nya Sveriges Historia* in 1878, by which the Swedish archives were made to cast a flood of light on the subject, and of Fernow's *Documents* (*N. Y. Col. Doc.*, XII.) in 1877. On these Professor Keen built his remarkably excellent account in Winsor, published in 1884. Since that time the main features of the story have been correctly known. But these articles of the Swedish professors and of the American professor of Swedish descent were only sketches, and without doubt Dr. Johnson's elaborate work will take rank henceforward as the chief, and for a long time to come the definitive, account of New Sweden and of its antecedents. Indeed so extraordinarily thorough has been his search that it is not easy to imagine anyone discovering much more at any time in the future by gleaning after him. Endowed by nature with a remarkable scent for documents, he has ranged through Sweden, gathering apparently all that related to his subject in the Royal Archives and those of the Exchequer and Admiralty at Stockholm, and in the Royal Library there, in the archives of the Consistory at Upsala, and in the university libraries of that city and of Lund. He has worked through the needful portions of the archives of the Hague and London, the rich stores of manuscript possessed by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a few other collections, and it does not appear to the reviewer that he has neglected any bit of evidence already in print that relates to his theme. The result of all these patient and laborious searches has been the discovery of not a few documents of importance, the revelation that the Swedish archives cover the history of the colony, especially its economic history, with quite exceptional fullness of detail and completeness, and the accumulation of a great fund of knowledge respecting the Swedish settlements in the Delaware River region. Many of the documents unearthed seem well to deserve publication, especially the series of letters of Governors Printz and Rising, and Rising's minute and valuable journal. Those which Dr. Johnson prints in one of his appendixes are for the most part merely instructions to outgoing officials.

It is no disparagement of the book to say that its highest merits are in the field of heuristic since its success therein is most unusually complete. As a narrative exposition of the history of an interesting colonial experiment it is also worthy of high praise. It has little grace or attractiveness of style, but is clearly and intelligently written, with only occasional influence of Swedish or other foreign idiom. It is of much the same sober variety as Brodhead's history of the same period

in the history of New Netherland; indeed the comparison between the methods and mental qualities of Brodhead and of our author would be a close one, though the latter has not quite Brodhead's accuracy of statement, nor all his correctness in bibliographical reference or in proof-reading. On the other hand his picture of the European background of his story is more vivid than Brodhead's, and he does far more to illustrate the financial history of the colonizing company at home and the economic and social history of the colony itself. His bibliographical appendix is remarkably extensive, perhaps in parts too much so, and his appendix of brief biographies of the chief persons involved in his story is a helpful feature, though it causes the excision of much interesting matter from its normal place in his text.

The management of the text presents the dilemma usual in histories of colonies, the division of attention between the two sides of the Atlantic. Dr. Johnson solves it by alternation—first a group of chapters on developments in Sweden, then a group on the events in the Delaware colony, and so on in succession through the chief natural periods of the story. In the former set he describes in a businesslike manner the history of the various Swedish colonizing and commercial companies, surveys Sweden's international politics in that great era carefully but not brilliantly, and sets forth with particular pains the details of that country's social and economic life in the earlier half of the seventeenth century. A wealth of good illustrations helps out this exposition, and it is made to tell very effectively in the valuable chapters on the culture-history of New Sweden. The index is good. It is quite possible to maintain that 900 pages imperial octavo is a good deal for twenty-six years' history of a colony that never numbered five hundred inhabitants. But there are more than a million persons of Swedish descent in the country now, and New Sweden prepared the way in an important degree for the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the story may well be told, once for all, with authoritative fullness. Taking it as it is, the book reflects great credit on the author, on his university, and on the Swedish Colonial Society, which has given substantial aid toward its publication.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON.

The Holland Land Company and Canal Construction in Western New York. (Volume 14 of the Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society. 1910. Pp. xiv, 496.)

No part of this volume contains more that is of potential interest to the readers of the REVIEW than the Rough List of Manuscripts in the Library of the Buffalo Historical Society which occupies pages 423 to 485. Many of the manuscripts are, naturally, of local concern only. But others are of scattered or even of general significance. Thus the fur-trade finds illustration from Ogdensburg to Great Slave Lake, and the